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12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
13 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
14 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

15 KRAFT FOODS HOLDINGS, INC.,

CASE NO. C 08-930 PJH

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.  
18

19 THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,  
20  
21 Defendant.

**KRAFT'S NOTICE OF MOTION,  
MOTION AND MEMORANDUM OF  
POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN  
SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR A STAY**

22 THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,  
23  
24 Counterclaim Plaintiff,

25 v.  
26

27 KRAFT FOODS HOLDINGS, INC.  
28  
29 Counterclaim Defendant

30 and  
31

32 KRAFT FOODS GLOBAL, INC.  
33  
34 Third-Party Defendant.

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2                   **NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION**

3                   PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Plaintiff/Counterclaim Defendant Kraft Foods Holdings,  
4 Inc. (“KFH”) and Third Party Defendant Kraft Foods Global, Inc. (“KFG”) (collectively “Kraft”),  
5 hereby moves this Court for an order to stay the present litigation pending (1) the outcome of a  
6 currently-pending *inter partes* reexamination proceeding involving U.S. Patent Number 7,169,418  
7 (“‘418 patent”), a virtually identical patent to the patent at issue in this lawsuit, U.S. Patent  
8 Number 7,169,419 (“‘419 patent”), and (2) the resumption of the virtually identical stayed prior  
9 action pending in this Court entitled The Procter & Gamble Company v. Kraft Foods Global, Inc.,  
10 Case No. C-07-04413-PJH (“the ‘418 patent litigation”).

11                  There are two bases for staying this litigation. First, the patent at issue -- the ‘419 patent --  
12 is virtually identical to the ‘418 patent that currently is subject to reexamination proceedings. This  
13 Court should stay the present litigation pending the outcome of the *inter partes* reexamination  
14 proceeding because, among other reasons, the *inter partes* reexamination may dispose of all or  
15 some of the asserted claims and otherwise narrow the issues the Court must determine.

16                  Second, this litigation is duplicative of the prior pending ‘418 patent litigation involving  
17 the same parties, the same issues and the same evidence. This Court already has issued an order  
18 relating the two cases. Thus, this Court should stay the present litigation pending the resumption  
19 of the ‘418 litigation. Litigating two separate actions that involve virtually identical patents with  
20 virtually identical specifications and claims, as well as the same lead inventor and the same  
21 prosecuting attorneys, alleging infringement based on the sale of the same accused product, is a  
22 waste of the Court’s and the parties’ resources.

23                  A stay of this litigation, pending resolution of the *inter partes* reexamination and/or  
24 pending resumption of the ‘418 litigation, will conserve judicial resources, avoid potentially  
25 conflicting decisions, and otherwise promote the efficient resolution of the parties’ dispute.

26                  This motion is supported by the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities,  
27 the pleadings and papers on file in this action, such other matters of which this Court may take  
28 judicial notice including but not limited to all pleadings and papers on file in this Court in the

1 matter entitled The Procter & Gamble Company v. Kraft Foods Global, Inc., Case No. C-07-  
2 04413-PJH, any further evidence and argument that may be presented at or before any hearing on  
3 this matter and the Declaration of Evette D. Pennypacker and accompanying exhibits, filed  
4 contemporaneously with this motion.

5 DATED: May 30, 2008

QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART OLIVER &  
HEDGES, LLP

6

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By //s// Claude M. Stern

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Defendant Kraft Foods Global, Inc.

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## **Preliminary Statement**

This lawsuit should be stayed. This Court has already stayed litigation between The Procter & Gamble Company (“P&G”) and Kraft Foods Global, Inc. (“KFG”) over KFG’s plastic 39 ounce container for Maxwell House brand coffee because the only patent P&G asserted there, U.S. Patent No. 7,169,418 (“‘418 patent”) (Declaration of Evette D. Pennypacker (“Pennypacker Decl.”) Ex. B), is the subject of a still-pending *inter partes* reexamination proceeding before the PTO. Specifically, this Court held:

[T]here is a high likelihood here that final, binding results of the reexamination proceedings at issue — which contemplate final decisions by both the PBA and the Federal Circuit — would have a dramatic effect on the issues before the court. This is particularly true if some or all of the claims at issue are ultimately found invalid, or narrowed. Indeed, based on this same understanding of inter partes reexamination proceedings, other courts have recognized that an inter partes reexamination ‘can have no other effect but to streamline ongoing litigation,’ and that ‘courts have an even more compelling reason to grant a stay when an inter partes reexamination is proceeding with the same parties....So here...in addition to the efficiency and streamlining of issues that would result from a stay, the court also notes that the pending litigation is at its earliest stages, thereby reducing the prejudice that any party would suffer from a stay.

7 Despite this Court's October 11 stay order, P&G brought patent infringement  
8 counterclaims against KFG and a third party complaint against Kraft Foods Holdings, Inc.  
9 ("KFH") (collectively "Kraft") in a pending lawsuit between the parties in the Western District of  
10 Wisconsin accusing Kraft of infringing P&G's U.S. Patent No. 7,169,419 ("‘419 patent")  
11 (Pennypacker Decl. Ex. J.) The ‘419 patent is virtually identical to the ‘418 patent that is the  
12 subject of this Court's October 11 stay order. The ‘419 patent and the ‘418 patent were issued on  
13 the same day, share the same specification, relate back to the same provisional application and  
14 share substantially similar claim language. In P&G's ‘419 countersuit, P&G seeks damages and  
15 an injunction against sales of the very same 39-ounce plastic Maxwell House® brand coffee  
16 container it accused of infringement in the ‘418 patent case. The identity between P&G's ‘418  
17 patent case in California and its ‘419 patent countersuit in the Western District of Wisconsin led

1 the Wisconsin court to sever and transfer the '419 patent claims to this Court. Notably, that court  
2 held that "discovery concerning the '418 and '419 patents will be intertwined" and that

3 the terms found in the '419 patent which are also found in the '418 patent  
4 shall be construed to have the same meaning in both patents because they  
5 both refer to the '338 patent application as their parent patent application .

6 . . . The requirement that the terms be construed to have the same  
7 meaning in patents sharing a common ancestry means that separate  
construction of the '419 patent's claims that contain terms used in the '418  
patent's claims could lead to inconsistent claim construction and  
inconsistent judgment concerning the patents. (Pennypacker Decl. Ex. L.)

8 In other words, the close relationship of the '418 and '419 patents means that there will be  
9 substantially overlapping claim construction work, and the outcome of the pending *inter partes*  
10 reexamination of the '418 patent will have a direct impact on the scope and meaning of the '419  
11 patent claim terms. Accordingly, this Court should conserve the Court's and the parties' resources  
12 and wait to litigate P&G's '419 patent case until reexamination of the '418 patent has finally  
13 concluded. This is especially appropriate because P&G accuses the exact same Kraft product of  
14 infringing both the '418 and the '419 patents. If the Court does not stay P&G's '419 patent suit,  
15 there will be duplicative discovery and the possibility of inconsistent or duplicative damages  
16 awards. The interests of justice and judicial economy point to staying P&G's '419 patent claims,  
17 and Kraft's motion to stay those claims should be granted.  
18

#### Procedural and Factual Background

##### **I. P&G's '418 Lawsuit and Kraft's *Inter Partes* Reexamination**

21 P&G filed an action against KFG on August 27, 2007, entitled The Procter & Gamble  
22 Company v. Kraft Foods Global, Inc., Case No. C-07-04413-PJH, alleging that KFG's sales of  
23 Maxwell House® brand coffee sold in 39-ounce plastic containers infringed the '418 patent.  
24 (Pennypacker Decl. Ex. A.)  
25  
26  
27  
28

1       The ‘418 patent issued on January 30, 2007. The next day, KFG filed a petition for an  
 2 *inter partes* reexamination of all 55 claims of the ‘418 patent . (Id. Ex. E.)<sup>1</sup> On June 7, 2007, the  
 3 PTO granted KFG’s petition for *inter partes* reexamination and simultaneously issued an Action  
 4 Closing Prosecution (“ACP”) confirming the reexamined claims. (Id.) On January 14, 2008, the  
 5 PTO issued a Right of Appeal Notice pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.953 (Manual of Patent Examining  
 6 Procedure § 2673.02).<sup>2</sup> (Id. Ex. F.) Kraft timely filed its appeal with the BPAI on February 14,  
 7 2008. (Id. Ex. G.)<sup>3</sup>

8 **II. P&G’s Motion for Preliminary Injunction and Kraft’s Motion to Stay**

9       On September 14, 2007, before Kraft was permitted to file its appeal of the PTO’s  
 10 confirmation of claims, P&G filed a preliminary injunction motion seeking to enjoin Kraft’s sales  
 11 of Maxwell House brand coffee in 39-ounce plastic containers. (Id. Ex. C.)

12       On September 20, 2007, Kraft filed a motion for a stay or, in the alternative, for expedited  
 13 discovery and a continuance of the preliminary injunction hearing date. Kraft’s request for a stay  
 14 was premised on the fact that the ‘418 patent was subject to the *inter partes* reexamination  
 15 proceeding that was not yet final.

16 **III. This Court Stays the ‘418 Litigation**

17       On October 11, 2007, this Court issued an order imposing a stay pending the completion of  
 18 the ‘418 patent reexamination. (Id. Ex. D.) This Court found that “there is a high likelihood here  
 19 that final, binding results of the reexamination proceedings at issue . . . would have a dramatic  
 20 effect on the issues before the court.” (Id. at 2:3-5.) This Court correctly reasoned that the reexam  
 21 “can have no other effect but to streamline ongoing litigation,” and that “courts have an even more

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22 \_\_\_\_\_  
 23       <sup>1</sup> The reexamination request ultimately was deemed filed on March 8, 2007. (Pennypacker  
 24 Decl. Ex. E.)

25       <sup>2</sup> Unlike the more common *ex parte* reexaminations, *inter partes* proceedings allow for  
 26 appeals to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (“BPAI”), and subsequently to the  
 27 Federal Circuit. See 35 U.S.C. §§ 134, 315.

28       <sup>3</sup> On January 18, 2008, Kraft also filed with the PTO an *ex parte* reexamination request of the  
 ‘418 patent. (Pennypacker Decl. Ex. H.) That request remains pending. (Id. ¶9.) Kraft  
 anticipates that this reexamination will be combined with the pending *inter partes* request and  
 should not prolong the ‘418 reexamination proceedings.

1 compelling reason to grant a stay when an *inter partes* reexamination is proceeding with the same  
 2 parties . . . ." (*Id.* at lines 8-11.) This Court also noted that "the pending litigation is at its earliest  
 3 stages, thereby reducing the prejudice that any party would suffer from a stay." (*Id.* at 2:16-17.)  
 4 Thus, this Court granted the motion to stay, and ordered that "[i]n view of the court's grant of a  
 5 stay, [P&G's] pending motion for preliminary injunction is moot. The court accordingly  
 6 VACATES the current hearing date of October 24, 2007, and all corresponding briefing  
 7 deadlines." (*Id.* at 2:26-3:1.)

8 On November 9, 2007, P&G filed its Notice of Appeal of this Court's October 11, 2007  
 9 order. That appeal is pending.

10 **IV. The Wisconsin, and Now Northern District of California, Duplicative '419 Litigation**

11 On October 26, 2007, KFH sued P&G in the Western District of Wisconsin, alleging  
 12 infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,074,443 ('443 patent).<sup>4</sup>

13 P&G used Kraft's infringement action as its excuse to file a duplicative counterclaim and  
 14 third party complaint against KFH and KFG, alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,169,419  
 15 ("'419 patent"). (Pennypacker Decl. Ex. I.) P&G's '419 counterclaim, like its stayed '418 claim,  
 16 alleges infringement based on Kraft's sales of the same Maxwell House brand coffee sold in the  
 17 same 39-ounce plastic containers. Even P&G's contentions for why Kraft's 39-ounce plastic  
 18 containers infringe the '418 patent are virtually identical to P&G's contentions for why the same  
 19 containers infringe the '419 patent. (*Cf.* Pennypacker Decl. Ex. K (P&G's preliminary  
 20 infringement contentions in '419 case) with Ex. C (P&G's motion for preliminary injunction in  
 21 '418 case) at 8-13.)

22 P&G also has confirmed that many of the witnesses in the '418 action will be witnesses in  
 23 this action. Specifically, P&G has identified seven of the eight percipient witnesses who  
 24 submitted declarations in support of P&G's preliminary injunction motion filed in the '418

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25  
 26       <sup>4</sup> The '443 patent, entitled "Vented Can Overcap," is directed to a spacing structure placed in  
 27 the overcap of a coffee container to prevent the vent valve from becoming blocked. The '443  
 28 patent litigation in the Western District of Wisconsin was voluntarily dismissed and is not at issue  
 here.

1 litigation (e.g., Zeik, Floyd, Roe, Gemeiner, Bello, Schmeller and Mills) as persons P&G believes  
2 will be witnesses in this ‘419 action. (See id. Ex. K at 4.)

3 On November 29, 2007, Kraft filed a motion to dismiss the counterclaim and third party  
4 complaint, or in the alternative, to stay the claims or transfer them to this District for consideration  
5 with P&G’s ‘418 claims. The basis for Kraft’s motion was that P&G’s claims for infringement of  
6 the ‘419 patent were in all relevant respects identical to its claims for infringement of the ‘418  
7 patent that had been stayed by this Court. The Western District of Wisconsin agreed and granted  
8 Kraft’s motion, ordering P&G’s counterclaim and third party complaint severed and transferred to  
9 this District. (Pennypacker Decl. Ex. L.) The court found that “[t]he facts and circumstances  
10 surrounding P&G’s counterclaim and third party claim for infringement of the ‘419 patent weigh  
11 heavily in favor of transfer to conserve judicial resources,” in part because “discovery concerning  
12 the ‘418 and ‘419 patents will be intertwined” (id. at 9.) and also because of the “risk of  
13 inconsistent claim construction and inconsistent judgments.” (Id. at 10.)

14 On February 14, 2008, after P&G’s ‘419 claims were transferred to this District, Kraft filed  
15 a Motion for Administrative Relief to Determine Whether [the ‘418 and ‘419] Cases Should Be  
16 Deemed Related.” This Court granted Kraft’s motion by order dated February 27, 2008, finding  
17 the two cases to be related.

18 **V. The ‘418 and ‘419 Patents**

19 As the court in the Western District of Wisconsin already has found, the ‘418 patent is  
20 nearly identical to the ‘419 patent asserted here. Both patents are entitled, “Packaging System to  
21 Provide Fresh Packed Coffee,” and both are directed to a plastic package for roast and ground  
22 coffee. The ‘419 patent is a continuation-in-part of the same application that led to the ‘418  
23 patent, and both patents claim to relate back to the same provisional application, No. 60/295,666.  
24 Consequently, the specifications of the ‘418 and ‘419 patents are nearly identical. (Compare id.,  
25 Ex. B with Ex. J.) The claim language also is virtually identical. (Id.) The yellow highlighting  
26 below shows literally identical claim language and pink highlighting shows virtually identical  
27 claim language:

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1	Claim No.'418	'418 Claim Element	Claim No.'419	'419 Claim Element
2	1	A packaging system comprising:	1	A packaging system comprising:
3	1a	a container having a longitudinal axis and comprising a closed bottom, an open top, and a body having an enclosed perimeter between said bottom and said top;	1a	a blow-molded container comprising a longitudinal axis, said blow-molded container further comprising a closed bottom, an open top, and a body having an enclosed perimeter between said bottom and said top;
4	1b	wherein said bottom, top, and body together define an interior volume;	1b	wherein said bottom, top, and body together define an interior volume
5	1c	wherein said body comprises at least one region of deflection disposed thereon, and wherein said region of deflection allows flexion and thereby has less resistance to flexing than the body of said container proximate to said region of deflection;	1c	wherein said body has at least one region of deflection disposed thereon, and wherein said region of deflection allows flexion and thereby has less resistance to flexing than the body of said container proximate to said region of deflection;
6	1d	a protuberance continuously disposed around the perimeter of said body proximate to said top wherein said protuberance forms a ridge external to said body;	1d	an outwardly facing annular protuberance disposed upon said body, said annular protuberance being continuously disposed around said perimeter of said body proximate to said top wherein said protuberance forms a surface external to said body, said surface being substantially perpendicular to said longitudinal axis;
7	1e	a handle disposed on said body;	8	The packaging system of claim 1 wherein said body has a handle disposed thereon.
8	1f	and a flexible closure removably attached and sealed to said protuberance;	1e	and, a flexible closure removably attached and sealed to said annular protuberance;
9	1g	wherein said bottom and said body are constructed from a material having a tensile modulus number ranging from at least about 35,000 pounds per square inch (2,381 atm) to at least about 650,000 pounds per square inch (4,230 atm);	18	The packaging system of claim 17 wherein said blow-molded container is manufactured from a material having a tensile modulus ranging from at least about 35,000 pounds per square inch (2,381 atm) to at least about 650,000 pounds per square inch (4,230 atm).
10	1h	wherein said container has a top load capacity of at least about 16 pounds (7.3 kg);	17f	wherein said annular protuberance translates the force of a load of at least about 16 pounds disposed upon said packaging system in a direction substantially parallel to said longitudinal axis and wherein coffee is contained within said packaging system.
11	1i	and wherein said closure has a one-way valve disposed thereon.	4	The packaging system of claim 1 wherein said flexible closure has a one-way valve disposed thereon.

1 Both P&G's '418 litigation and this '419 litigation seek to enjoin sales of the same  
2 Maxwell House brand coffee in the same 39-ounce plastic containers, and to recover damages for  
3 the same allegedly infringing sales. (Compare *id.* Ex. C at 8-13 with Ex. K's "exhibit A".)

4 **Argument**

5 **I. This Court Has Discretion And Authority To Stay This Litigation.**

6 "It is well recognized that a federal district court has the inherent power to administer its  
7 docket in a manner that conserves scarce judicial resources and promotes the efficient and  
8 comprehensive disposition of cases." M.C. Prods., Inc. v. AT&T Co., 205 F.3d 1351, 1999 WL  
9 1253223, at \*1 (9th Cir. Dec. 2, 1999). That inherent power includes the ability to stay litigation  
10 upon whatever terms are appropriate. Kerotest Mfg. Co. v. C-O-Two Fire Equip. Co., 342 U.S.  
11 180, 183 (1952); Church of Scientology v. United States Dep't of the Army, 611 F.2d 738, 749  
12 (9th Cir. 1979); Spa Syspatronic, AG v. Verifone, Inc., No. 07-CV-416, 2008 WL 1886020, at \* 1  
13 (E.D. Tex. April 25, 2008) ("A district court has the inherent power to control its own docket,  
14 including the power to stay proceedings.").

15 **II. P&G Should Not Be Permitted To Avoid This Court's Prior Stay Order By Litigating  
16 A Duplicative Claim.**

17 P&G could have brought its '419 infringement claim against Kraft at the same time it  
18 brought its '418 infringement claim. P&G's "we win even if we lose" gaming strategy has all  
19 along been to seek enforcement of its '418 patent in this Court, and when that action was  
20 predictably stayed, because the '418 was in reexam, to seek enforcement of its closely-related '419  
21 patent in another court. This Court need not, and should not, tolerate this sort of gamesmanship.

22 P&G was "required to bring at one time all of the claims against a party or privies relating  
23 to the same transaction or event." Adams, 487 F.3d at 693. This is because "[p]laintiffs generally  
24 have no right to maintain two separate actions involving the same subject matter at the same time  
25 in the same court and against the same defendant." Adams, 487 F.3d at 688 (internal quotation  
26 marks omitted). "It is well established that a party may not split a cause of action into separate  
27 grounds of recovery and raise the separate grounds in successive lawsuits; instead, a party must  
28 raise in a single lawsuit all the grounds of recovery arising from a single transaction or series of

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1 transactions that can be brought together.” Mars Inc. v. Nippon Conlux Kabushiki-Kaisha, 58  
 2 F.3d 616, 619 (Fed. Cir. 1995) This is particularly true when a plaintiff chooses to bring two  
 3 separate actions against two parties based on the exact same alleged acts. Id. at 620.

4 P&G’s duplicative lawsuit is especially egregious because it represents an obvious attempt  
 5 by P&G to avoid the effects of this Court’s stay ruling. Numerous cases hold that plaintiffs should  
 6 not be allowed to avoid an adverse ruling in an earlier filed action by filing a duplicative action in  
 7 another forum. See, e.g., Black & Decker, Inc. v. Robert Bosch Tool Corp., 500 F. Supp. 2d 864,  
 8 872-73 (N.D. Ill. 2007) (dismissing second filed action involving same patent claims against new  
 9 products where new products were precluded from first filed action); Civix, 2005 WL 112906, at  
 10 \*5 (holding plaintiff did not have “the right to assert new patent claims against Defendants merely  
 11 because the Court issued its Markman ruling”).<sup>5</sup>

12 There is no justification for P&G’s attempt to bring a duplicative claim in Wisconsin  
 13 simply so it could avoid of this Court’s ruling imposing a stay. Now that P&G’s claim is back in  
 14 this District where it belongs, this Court should refuse to reward P&G’s gamesmanship and  
 15 instead stay this litigation pending the resolution of the prior pending ‘418 litigation.

16 **III. This Litigation Should Be Stayed Pending The ‘418 Patent Reexamination.**

17 **A. Patent Litigation Should Be Stayed Pending *Inter Partes* Reexaminations Of  
 18 Relevant Patents.**

19 It is especially appropriate to invoke this Court’s inherent authority to stay patent litigation  
 20 pending *inter partes* patent reexamination proceedings. See Gould v. Control Laser Corp., 705

21  
 22 <sup>5</sup> The policy against the kind of gamesmanship employed by P&G is so strong that this Court  
 23 would be within its discretion to dismiss this lawsuit, let alone stay it. “Courts have consistently  
 24 held that a plaintiff is barred from asserting a patent in a subsequent action against products or  
 25 processes if that patent could have been asserted in the prior action.” American Stock Exchange,  
 26 LLC v. Mopex, Inc., 215 F.R.D. 87, 92 (S.D.N.Y. 2002). In fact, a duplicative action may be  
 27 dismissed even where the plaintiff will face adverse consequences as a result. In Serlin, for  
 28 example, the plaintiff’s first action was in danger of being dismissed for untimely service, and the  
 statute of limitations would have barred it from being re-filed. Nevertheless, the Seventh Circuit,  
 expressly noting this negative consequence, still affirmed the district court’s decision to dismiss  
 the second action as duplicative of the first. See Serlin v. Arthur Andersen & Co., 3 F.3d 221, 224  
 (7th Cir. 1993).

1 F.2d 1340, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 1983); Ethicon, Inc. v. Quigg, 849 F.2d 1422, 1426-27 (Fed. Cir.  
 2 1998). District courts should adhere to a “liberal policy in favor of granting motions to stay  
 3 proceedings pending the outcome of USPTO reexamination or reissue proceedings.” ASCII Corp.  
 4 v. STD Entm’t USA, Inc., 844 F. Supp. 1378, 1381 (N.D. Cal. 1994). A court should stay an  
 5 infringement case based upon a parallel reexamination in order to avoid inconsistent results,  
 6 narrow the issues, obtain guidance from the PTO, or simply to avoid the needless waste of judicial  
 7 resources. See Gould, 705 F.2d at 1342. These principles have been repeatedly, and frequently,  
 8 affirmed by district courts across the country. See, e.g., Spa Syspatronic, 2008 WL 1886020, at \*  
 9 1, 3-4 (E.D. Tex. April 25, 2008).

10           **B.     A Stay Of This ‘419 Litigation Is Appropriate Even Though The ‘418 Patent Is**  
              **The Patent In Reexamination.**

11           The only difference between this litigation and the ‘418 litigation that this Court stayed is  
 12 that the patent at issue here is a nominally different patent than the ‘418 patent in reexamination.  
 13 Given the overwhelming similarity between the two patents, however, that is a distinction without  
 14 a difference.

15           When, as is the case here, plaintiff’s patent is pending PTO reexamination, courts routinely  
 16 stay independent infringement litigation based on unexamined but related patents. See, e.g.,  
 17 Pacesetter, Inc. v. Cardiac Pacemakers, No. Civ. 02-1337, 2003 WL 23303473, at \*3 (D.Minn.  
 18 Nov. 19, 2003) (entire proceeding stayed where two of four patents in suit underwent  
 19 reexamination, and expressly rejecting “the alternative of proceeding ahead with the patents that  
 20 are not under reexamination”); KLA-Tencor Corp. v. Nanometrics, Inc., No. C. 05-03116, 2006  
 21 WL 708661, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 16, 2006) (stay granted where reexamination of two patents in  
 22 suit “may significantly affect the [third patent in suit]”); Pegasus Development Corp. v. Directv,  
 23 Inc., No. Civ. A. 00-1020-GMS, 2003 WL 21105073, at \*3 (D.Del. May 14, 2003) (stay granted  
 24 where reexamination of one of two patents in suit “may materially affect the issues in the  
 25 case....”); Datatreasury Corp. v. Wells Fargo & Co., 490 F. Supp. 2d 749 (E.D. Tex. 2006) (stay  
 26 granted where PTO commenced reexamination of some of the patents in suit).

1       For example, in Modine Mfg. Co. v. Delphi Automotive Sys., LLC, No. 00-C258, 2000  
 2 WL 33989247 (E.D. Wis. Dec. 8, 2000), the defendant brought a motion to stay patent litigation  
 3 pending an appeal to the Federal Circuit of the rejection of a different patent application. The  
 4 district court granted the stay motion because the claims on appeal were “strikingly similar in their  
 5 wording, and the relevant illustrations [were] identical” to the patent at issue. Id. at \*1. Even  
 6 though the appeal arguably presented “different issues,” the district court held that “the federal  
 7 circuit’s decision need not conclusively settle every question in the instant case; to justify a stay,  
 8 there only needs to be a likelihood that the decision will shed light upon and simplify the issues  
 9 presented here.” Id.

10      **C.     The ‘418 Reexamination Warrants Staying This Litigation.**

11       In determining whether to grant a stay pending reexamination, this Court should consider:  
 12 (1) whether a stay will simplify the issues and trial of the case; (2) whether discovery is complete  
 13 and whether a trial date has been set; and (3) whether a stay would unduly prejudice or present a  
 14 clear tactical disadvantage to the non-moving party. See Nanometrics, Inc. v. Nova Measuring  
 15 Instruments, Ltd., No. C-06-2252 SBA, 2007 WL 627920, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 26, 2007). Here,  
 16 each of the factors is met, and the interests of justice would plainly be served by granting a stay.

17      **1.     A Stay Would Simplify The Issues And Avoid The Likelihood Of**  
       **Inconsistent Results Or Wasted Effort.**

18       Kraft’s appeal of the PTO’s reexamination decision to the BPAI is pending and is not yet  
 19 final. (Pennypacker Decl. ¶8.) Allowing the reexamination to run its course before moving  
 20 forward with the present litigation will simplify the issues for the Court to consider and may even  
 21 render the entire litigation moot. See Nanometrics, 2007 WL 627920, at \*3. (“Waiting for the  
 22 outcome of the re-examination could eliminate the need for trial if the claims are cancelled or, if  
 23 the claims survive, facilitate the trial by providing the Court with the opinion of the USPTO and  
 24 clarifying the scope of the claims.”).

25       These are exactly the considerations that led this Court to conclude that “there is a high  
 26 likelihood here that final, binding results of the reexamination proceedings at issue -- which  
 27 contemplate final decisions by both the [BPAI] and the Federal Circuit -- would have a dramatic

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1 effect on the issues before the court.” (Pennypacker Decl. Ex. D at 2:3-5.) This Court also noted  
 2 that “other courts have recognized that an *inter partes* reexamination ‘can have no other effect but  
 3 to streamline ongoing litigation,’ and that ‘courts have an even more compelling reason to grant a  
 4 stay when an *inter partes* reexamination is proceeding with the same parties . . .’” (*Id.* at 2:8-11.)

5       This is true even though it is the ‘418 patent and not the ‘419 patent that is in  
 6 reexamination because the reexamination of the ‘418 patent will simplify the issues this Court  
 7 needs to resolve relative to the ‘419 patent. See, e.g., Modine Mfg. Co., 2000 WL 33989247, at  
 8 \*1 (granting stay of patent litigation because Federal Circuit appeal of different patent application  
 9 would simply issues pending before the court). Even if the ‘418 claims are confirmed in whole or  
 10 in part in reexamination, those proceedings still will have a direct impact on the ‘419 patent’s  
 11 scope and validity. The Federal Circuit has repeatedly held that “the same term[s] and phrase[s]  
 12 should be interpreted consistently where it appears in claims of common ancestry.” Epcon Gas  
 13 Sys., Inc. v. Bauer Compressors, Inc., 279 F.3d 1022, 1030 (Fed. Cir. 2002); see also Spa  
 14 Syspatronic, 2008 WL 1886020, at \* 1 (“One major reason why stays pending reexamination are  
 15 granted is that whether or not the PTO ultimately amends or invalidates a patent’s claims during  
 16 reexamination, the PTO’s reexamination provides the Court with an expert funneling of the issues  
 17 for trial.”) (emphasis added); Elkway Mfg. Co. v. Ebcо Mfg. Co., 192 F.3d 973, 980 (Fed. Cir.  
 18 1999); Abtox, Inc. v. Exitron Corp., 131 F.3d 1009, 1010 (Fed. Cir. 1997). The ‘419 is a  
 19 continuation-in-part of the ‘418 patent and the patents share a common provisional application.  
 20 The claim language in both patents is virtually identical. The BPAI, and possibly the Federal  
 21 Circuit thereafter, will necessarily determine the scope and meaning of the many ‘419 patent  
 22 claims terms common to both patents, such as “protuberance,” “region of deflection,” “flexible  
 23 closure,” etc. The meaning of those terms must be the same in both patents; thus, the  
 24 interpretation of such terms in the ‘418 reexamination is directly relevant to the meaning of the  
 25 ‘419 patent. KLA-Tencor Corp., 2006 WL 708661, at \*4 (overlap of claim language factor in  
 26 favor of stay).

27       Accordingly, the Wisconsin court already held, “[t]he Federal Circuit has explained that in  
 28 construing a term found in claims in separate patents that were formed from a parent patent

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1 application it would be improper to construe [the] term differently in one patent than another,  
 2 given their common ancestry,” and concluded that the law “requires that the terms found in the  
 3 ‘419 patent which are also found in the ‘418 patent shall be construed to have the same meaning in  
 4 both patents . . .” (Pennypacker Decl. Ex. L at 10 (internal quotation marks omitted).) Thus, the  
 5 court (*Id.*) The findings of the Wisconsin court are “law of the case” and this Court should not  
 6 revisit them. Richardson v. United States, 841 F.2d 993, 996 (9th Cir. 1988). The law of the case  
 7 doctrine “applies as much to the decisions of a coordinate court in the same case as to a court’s  
 8 own decisions . . . Federal courts routinely apply law-of-the-case principles to transfer decisions  
 9 of coordinate courts . . . Indeed, the policies supporting the doctrine apply with even greater  
 10 force to transfer decisions than to decisions of substantive law . . .” Christianson v. Colt Indus.  
 11 Operating Corp., 108 S.Ct. 2166, 2177-78 (1988).

12 Waiting for the reexamination to resolve also will avoid the possibility of inconsistent  
 13 decisions from the PTO or BPAI or Federal Circuit and this Court. Ricoh Co., Ltd. v. Aeroflex  
 14 Inc., 2006 WL 3708069, \*5 (N.D. Cal. 2006) (granting stay in part because it was “possible that  
 15 this Court and the PTO could reach inconsistent conclusions regarding the same patent”). The  
 16 Western District of Wisconsin agreed, holding that litigating the ‘419 claims separately from the  
 17 ‘418 claims poses “a risk of inconsistent claim construction and inconsistent judgments.”  
 18 (Pennypacker Decl. Ex. N at 10.)

19 **2. Discovery Is Not Complete And No Trial Date Has Been Set.**

20 “In addition to the efficiency and streamlining of issues that would result from a stay, the  
 21 court also notes that the pending litigation is at its earliest stages, thereby reducing the prejudice  
 22 that any party would suffer from a stay.” (Pennypacker Decl. Ex. D at 2:15-17.) Although a  
 23 certain amount of limited discovery began in the ‘419 case, and the parties exchanged preliminary  
 24 proposed constructions of certain terms in the ‘419 patent, discovery is far from complete. No  
 25 depositions have been noticed by either party. No expert reports have been exchanged (nor  
 26 experts disclosed). No Markman hearing has been ordered and no trial date has been set. The  
 27 relatively nascent discovery in this case also favors a stay. See, e.g., Nanometrics, 2007 WL  
 28 627920, at \*2 (granting stay requested nine months after suit because although “[d]iscovery has

1 commenced . . . it has not proceeded” significantly); KLA-Tencor, 2006 WL 708661, at \*2  
 2 (granting stay where “discovery has just begun”); Target Therapeutics, Inc. v. SciMed Life Sys.,  
 3 Inc., 33 U.S.P.Q. 2d 2022, 2023 (N.D. Cal. 1995) (same); ASCII, 844 F. Supp. at 1381 (same).

4

5

In fact,

6 [s]ome courts have granted stays pending re-examination  
 7 proceedings notwithstanding the well-developed posture of the  
 8 litigation. See, e.g., Gould, 705 F.3d 1340 (stay granted five years  
 9 after commencement of litigation and 20 days before scheduled trial  
 10 date); Loffland Brothers Co v. Mid-western Energy Corp., 225  
 11 U.S.P.Q. 886 (W.D.Okla.1985) (stay granted after substantial  
 discovery, pre-trial conference, and scheduled trial date); Emhart, 3  
 U.S.P.Q.2d 1889 (stay granted 18 months after significant  
 discovery, but no trial preparation); Grayling Industries, Inc. v.  
GPAC, Inc., 19 U.S.P.Q.2d 1872, 1873 (N.D.Ga.1991) (stay granted  
 with discovery completed and only trial remaining in case).

12 Perricone v. Unimed Nutritional Servs., Inc., 2002 WL 31075868, at \*3 n.1 (D.Conn. July 18,  
 13 2002).

14

### **3. P&G Will Not Be Prejudiced By A Stay.**

15 P&G will not suffer any litigation prejudice as a result of a stay. Although the parties have  
 16 exchanged limited discovery in this case, as of the date of this motion, no depositions have been  
 17 taken and no expert reports have been prepared. Notably, P&G has not moved for a preliminary  
 18 injunction in this case (nor could it, ten months after Kraft first introduced its allegedly infringing  
 19 products), so P&G cannot argue that it will suffer irreparable harm from a stay. In fact, P&G well  
 20 knows, and Kraft is prepared to provide evidence of the fact that, P&G has not suffered any injury,  
 21 much less irreparable injury, as a result of Kraft’s introduction of its plastic 39-ounce Maxwell  
 22 House brand container. If P&G’s infringement allegations are correct, it can seek damages for any  
 23 such infringement after the validity and scope of the ‘418 and ‘419 patents are finally determined.  
 24 This is precisely what the Western District of Wisconsin found when it transferred this case to this  
 25 District: “P&G . . . does not elaborate why docket speed is necessary in this case. It is not  
 26 disputed that the parties sell competing coffee containers but P&G does not explain why it could  
 27 not be readily compensated by a reasonable royalty.” (Pennypacker Decl. Ex. L at 8-9.) These  
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1 determinations are law of the case and should not be disturbed. Richardson, 841 F.2d at 996;  
2 Christianson, 108 S.Ct. at 2177-78.

3 Moreover, even if P&G had moved (or does move) for a preliminary injunction in this  
4 case, an allegation of “irreparable harm” is not the relevant prejudice in the context of a stay. “A  
5 stay of litigation may be appropriate, pending PTO reexamination, even in a case where a  
6 preliminary injunction motion has been made.” Pass & Seymour, Inc. v. Hubbell Inc., 2007 WL  
7 2172648, at \*12 (N.D.N.Y. 2007). Kraft’s motion requires the Court to consider “whether a stay  
8 would unduly prejudice or present a clear tactical disadvantage to the non-moving party.”  
9 Nanometrics, 2007 WL 627920, at \*2. There is no authority for equating allegations of  
10 irreparable harm with “undue prejudice” and “tactical disadvantage” because those latter standards  
11 are used to deny stays due to “the late stage of litigation, the fact that discovery was or would be  
12 almost completed, or trial had been set.” Perricone v. Unimed Nutritional Servs., Inc., 2002 WL  
13 31075868 (D.Conn. July 18, 2002). None of those factors are present here. P&G has not spent  
14 any significant time or resources on discovery, motion practice or other activities related to this  
15 lawsuit. See KLA-Tencor, 2006 WL 708661, at \*3 (“Granting a stay does not cause the  
16 nonmoving party undue prejudice when that party has not invested substantial expense and time in  
17 the litigation.”); Nanometrics, 2007 WL 627920, at \*2 (noting that “the early stage of litigation  
18 weighs in favor of a stay”). When imposing a stay of the ‘418 litigation, this Court correctly  
19 recognized that the early stage of litigation would reduce any prejudice that P&G might allege.  
20 (Pennypacker Decl. Ex. D at 2:15-17.)

21 **IV. This Case Should Be Stayed Because It Is Duplicative Of The ‘418 Litigation.**

22 Independent of staying this case pending the reexamination of the ‘418 patent, this case  
23 should be stayed for the simple reason that it should be litigated and tried together with the ‘418  
24 case to promote judicial economy. Because the ‘418 case already is stayed, granting a stay here  
25 would preserve this Court’s and the parties’ resources generally, including those associated with  
26 claim construction.

27

28

1           **A.     This Court Has Authority And Discretion To Stay Duplicative Litigation.**

2           This Court “may exercise its discretion to dismiss a duplicative later-filed action [or] to  
 3 stay that action pending resolution of the previously filed action . . . .” Adams v. California Dept.  
 4 of Health Servs., 487 F.3d 684, 688 (9th Cir. 2007); see also American Life Ins. Co. v. Stewart,  
 5 300 U.S. 203, 215 (1937) (“A court has control over its own docket . . . . In the exercise of a  
 6 sound discretion it may hold one lawsuit in abeyance to abide the outcome of another, especially  
 7 where the parties and the issues are the same.”); M.C. Prods., 1999 WL 1253223, at \*1 (9th Cir.  
 8 Dec. 2, 1999) (“[A] district court has discretion to transfer, stay, or dismiss an action whenever it  
 9 is duplicative of a parallel action already pending . . . .”).

10           “In a situation such as here, where one district court had duplicative suits  
 11 contemporaneously pending on its docket, we conclude, as did the Supreme Court in an analogous  
 12 situation, that ‘[n]ecessarily, an ample degree of discretion, appropriate for disciplined and  
 13 experienced judges, must be left to the lower court[].’” Adams, 487 F.3d at 692 (quoting Kerotest  
 14 Mfg. Co., 342 U.S. at 183-84).

15           **B.     A Stay Will Promote Judicial Economy.**

16            “[A] suit is duplicative if the claims, parties, and available relief do not significantly differ  
 17 between the two actions.” M.C. Prods., 1999 WL 1253223, at \*1 (quoting Serlin v. Arthur  
 18 Andersen & Co., 3 F.3d 221, 223 (7th Cir. 1993)). The claims, parties and available relief in this  
 19 action are virtually identical with the claims, parties and available relief in the ‘418 litigation.

20            The relief P&G seeks in both cases is identical: damages from, and enjoining, sales of  
 21 Maxwell House brand coffee sold in 39-ounce plastic containers. The claims also are identical  
 22 because the ‘418 and ‘419 patents themselves are virtually identical. Both patents are directed to a  
 23 plastic package for roast and ground coffee, share the same primary inventor, share the same  
 24 primary examiner, share the same prosecuting attorneys, share many of the same cited references  
 25 and relate back to the same provisional application. The specification and claim language also are  
 26 nearly identical. Thus, the infringement analysis for the ‘418 and ‘419 patents will be nearly  
 27 identical.

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1       Moreover, in the Ninth Circuit, “[t]o ascertain whether successive causes of action are the  
2 same, we use the transaction test . . . . Whether two events are part of the same transaction or  
3 series depends on whether they are related to the same set of facts and whether they could  
4 conveniently be tried together.” Adams, 487 F.3d at 689 (internal quotation marks omitted). The  
5 ‘418 and ‘419 cases easily meet this test because they both allege infringement by the same  
6 accused Kraft product. Based on the overwhelming identity of evidence (inventors, prosecuting  
7 attorneys, relevant documents, etc.), there can be little argument that the two cases relate to the  
8 same set of facts and could conveniently be tried together.<sup>6</sup>

9       The parties in the two cases also are the same. P&G is the plaintiff in both, and KFG is a  
10 defendant in both. The only difference with this litigation is that P&G added KFH, a wholly-  
11 owned subsidiary of KFG, as a party. However, P&G has indicated that it “plans to dismiss Kraft  
12 Foods Holdings, Inc. as a defendant in this action.” (Joint Case Management Statement at 4:20-  
13 21, May 22, 2008, Docket No. 35.) In any event, the current presence of KFH in this lawsuit is  
14 irrelevant because of the close relationship between KFH and KFG and because there was “an  
15 identity of interests and adequate representation” in the prior lawsuit. Adams, 487 F.3d at 691.  
16 “Given the equitable nature of considerations related to the wise administration of the federal court  
17 system, a rigid, mechanical application of the rules and standards is to be eschewed.” Ridge Gold  
18 Standard Liquors v. Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., 572 F. Supp. 1210, 1214 (N.D. Ill. 1983)  
19 (finding sufficient identity of parties even though the plaintiffs in the two actions were “separately  
20 incorporated” and had “separate legal existences”).

21       The accused product, witnesses, technology and other evidence related to P&G’s ‘418  
22 action and this ‘419 action are virtually identical. Thus, it is a near certainty that the “engineering

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24       <sup>6</sup> It makes no difference that distinct patents give rise to separately enforceable property  
25 rights, because even if two suits implicate “distinct rights enforceable by litigants, this factor alone  
26 does not differentiate causes of action.” Adams, 487 F.3d at 691. For example, different claims of  
27 a single patent also involve separate property rights (see, e.g., Norfin, Inc. v. IBM Corp., 625 F.2d  
28 357, 362 (10th Cir. 1980), but separate claims of a single patent still may be subject to claim  
preclusion; that is, they may be considered sufficiently related that the second action may be  
dismissed with prejudice, not to mention stayed. See, e.g., Civix-DDI v. Expedia, Inc., No. 04 C  
8031, 2005 WL 1126906, at \*4 (N.D. Ill., May 2, 2005).

1 and sales personnel deposed would be the same for [both patents].” KLA-Tencor Corp., 2006 WL  
 2 708661, at \*4. Because the same accused product is at issue and P&G seeks injunctive and  
 3 monetary damages in both cases, the damages analysis for the ‘419 and ‘418 patents will also be  
 4 identical.

5 These are exactly the considerations that favor staying patent litigation in light of a  
 6 pending reexamination of a different patent: the overlap of accused products, witnesses,  
 7 technology and evidence. See Pacesetter, 2003 WL 23303473, at \*3; KLA-Tencor Corp., 2006  
 8 WL 708661, at \*4.

9 In sum, a stay is appropriate here because “any fair scrutiny of the record in this case  
 10 compels the conclusion that the [two] patents in question, although unrelated, are inextricably  
 11 intertwined. There is no discernable demarcation of issues, experts, or products. In addition,  
 12 duplicity and overlap will occur when addressing issues such as experts, discovery, damages, and  
 13 products.” Pacesetter, 2003 WL 23303473, at \*1.

14 Without a stay, not only will resources be wasted by having this Court twice consider the  
 15 exact same issues, but conflicting outcomes also may result. If this Court moves forward with  
 16 P&G’s ‘419 infringement claim, this Court’s claim construction, validity and infringement  
 17 determinations could not only conflict with the PTO, the BPAI and/or the Federal Circuit, but also  
 18 with decisions later made in the ‘418 action.<sup>7</sup> Going forward with P&G’s ‘419 infringement claim  
 19 when the virtually identical ‘418 case has been stayed would be a waste of the party’s and this  
 20 Court’s resources.

21 The Western District of Wisconsin transferred this case to this District precisely because it  
 22 determined that litigating the case together with the ‘418 litigation would serve judicial economy.  
 23 The court found that the overlapping nature of the ‘418 litigation and this case “weigh heavily in  
 24 favor of transfer to conserve judicial resources . . . .” (Pennypacker Decl. Ex. L at 9.) The court  
 25 further found that “discovery concerning the ‘418 and ‘419 patents will be intertwined . . . .

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26  
 27 <sup>7</sup> P&G might be barred by collateral estoppel or otherwise from later contesting in the ‘418  
 28 case the findings made in this case.

1 Accordingly, coordinating discovery in one district would promote efficiency among the parties as  
2 well as avoid the duplication of discovery among the parties concerning related patents.” (*Id.* at  
3 10.)

4 Because this litigation is clearly duplicative with the prior, pending ‘418 litigation, this  
5 case should be stayed until the stay of the ‘418 litigation is lifted so that the two actions may be  
6 litigated together and the Court and the parties can benefit from the obvious judicial economy.

7 **Conclusion**

8 For all of the foregoing reasons, Kraft respectfully requests that this Court stay this  
9 litigation, pending resolution of the *inter partes* and *ex parte* reexaminations of the ‘418 patent  
10 and the resumption of the ‘418 litigation pending in this Court.

11  
12 DATED: May 30, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

13 QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART OLIVER &  
14 HEDGES, LLP

15 By //s//

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Defendant Kraft Foods Global, Inc.

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